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Powder and Burglar Proof Lock. Seventeen years in use, and have never Depot No. 40 Murray et., New-York. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

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For driving all light machinery, printing presses, domestic mills,
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New-York, June 29, 1859.

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Beautifying Cleaning, Curling,
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C. R. WOODWORTH,
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PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For Private Houses, Factories, &c.
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THE MILK, so called, from wash-fed city cows, Is little more wholesome than the fluid that issues from the worms of the liquor stills. Mothers, do not, if you value your infants' lives, feed them on this pernicious stuff. A pure, healthful genpine article is offered to you in the AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILE It is the concentrated product of the crack dairies of Dutchess County. It is always the same, being manufactured uniformly from the best milk in the finest pastoral district of the State-Read the Report of the New-York Academy of Medicine on its properties. Copies may be had at the Depot, No. 73 Liberty-st. GLASS SHADES!

Of all stace, for covering Clocks, Flowers, &c., constantly on band and made to order.

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Warranted Free from Dumphess.
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"There celebrated Cars and Jars," says the editor of the Lady's Book, "the first introduced, and, by all edds, the best, one stoodly coming into general use. Thousands of housekeeper, wits, in past essents, were tempted to try other Cars and Jars, and who lost more or less of their first in consequence, will be giad to learn that Auvisua's never falls."

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Additional Novellties, received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by

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Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.-Of all the diseases of young children Summer complaint, is the most fatal; yet, like every other irregularity of the bowels, it is unfallibly controlled and outed by Hotal oway's Pills. Sold No. 20 Mander-lare, N. Y. BALDWIN'S

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Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. CLOTHING OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. As the acasen is advanced, the stock of Summer CLOTHESS is marked down, and will be end at cost, and less toan at any other establishment in this city.

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Are considered by competent judges to be

The only reliable SAFES in market.

Against the most skillful burglar it is Against the most skillful burglar it is

A SURE PROTECTION.

Being fitted with a Powder-Proof Combination Look of
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WITH FILTER AND WATER COOLER COMENED.

The Ice-berg is made in a wedge form of Corrugated Zinc, and it completely divides and forms two separate provision chambers. The fee is placed in the upper portion of this box upon a strong rack, immediately beneath the rack is a filter through which the ice-water strains as it melts, falling into the lower satigle, where it is retained for its frigorific properties, or to have more water added and drawn off by a facest for drinking or culturary purposes; an overflow pipe is arranged so that the water cannot reach the ice.

It is self-ventilating—the air being taken first through the ice.

ANOTHER.

But its greatest feature is the manner and certainty by which
the meisture is taken from it and around the provisions. This is
done by leaving exposed to the provision chambers the cold cormageted sides of the ice each ice-water receptacle, whereon all
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PASTRY PLAYED OUT! Pastry is now about "played out," Since Four Miscure Farezzes are about: Torrery has hit the very thing That bloom, and youth and health does bring; Les Cavan can now be had so good. ICE CREAM can now be had so good. By means so simple as a food, And at less coat than pastry, too, That all must keep the Gream in view. F. Y. S .- BALLOU BROTHERS, 409 Broadway.

The largest Shirst Emporium in the Union. Shirsts made to order, and warranted to fit. All styles of Shirsts at very low prices. Ballou Brothers, No. 409 Brisdway.

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Long years have I wandered unfettered and free,
And bitten the young and the old,
And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor,
And frightened the warrior bold.

But power is waning fast from me—
A Powner magnetic and strong.
Invented by Lvos, is death to our tribe,
And away I must travel ere long.
Lyon's Powners is harmless to mankind, but will kill all bouse insects, gaden worms plant bugs, &c. Lvos's Magneric Pills are sure death for rais and mice. Sold everywhere.
Sample Flanks, 25 central Regular sizes, 50 cents and \$L.
Barkes & Park, Nos. 18 and 15 Park-row, N. Y.
Beware of Imitators and Impositers.

RUPTURE CURABLE BY THE "RIGGS TRUSS".

New in principle as well as material; cleanly and durable as potcelain; is worn in bathing, and is incapable of injuring the chord or cobarging the openings. Also, a new Tries for Varicockie, affording perfect support to the enlarged veins, and entirely superceding suspensory bandages. No. 448 Broome-st. near Broadway, N. 7. HOMES FOR ALL.-The AMERICAN EMIGRANT

AID AND HOMESTERD CONFAST (incorporated by the State of New York), Office No. 146 Broadway, New York, will sell at easonable prices, and on easy terms, in quantities as desired: Homestead Farms, Wild Lands well timbered, and containing Kinerals, Cambel Coal, &c., in Fennsylvania, Tennesses, Vir-dial, Miscouri, &c. ANOTHER CERTIFICATE. OFFICE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD,

New-York, April I, 1859.

Having taken out our old Scale from a pit, which, from its
depth, was always troublesome, and having put in one of

Howe's Improven Scale.

Gepth, was always troublesome, and having put in one of Howe's improved Seales.

We deem it our duty to add our testimony to its entire adaptability to weighing purposes. It is simple, requiring little depth, and a small amount of labor or expense in putting it up. It is wonderfully accurate, and, from its construction durable and easily adjusted.

D. M. Hughes, President.

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The public are invited to call and examine our large stock of Scales. FRANK E. Howe, No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-et.

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Dr. Tostas: Send me six dozen Horse Liniment. There tever was a better Horse Medicine discovered than yours. I have sold ever two hundred bottles, warranting every one, and have never had a bettle returned, but every one speaks in extravagant commendation of its curative qualities. I can send you numerous certificates if you wish.

Price 30 cents. Depot No. 56 Courtlandt-st. Sold by all the Druggists. Druggists.

THE OLD

CONTINENTAL WHISKY
FOR SALE, BY
CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
Grocers,
No. 404 4th-av.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES, surpass all in either hemisphere. His assertment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, Haif Wigs, etc., is now complete. His spientid Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every one. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Astor House. Copy the

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are unequaled for erit great vaine as a nourisiment. Having a pleasant taste and quality which invigorates and strengthens the system, they have come a necessity to thousands, and the most remarkable in-ances of improvement in health have resulted from their use. OBSERVE.-The derangement of bowels, and

sleepy headaches of this season, are cured by two or three doses ANDRETH'S PILLS, and more serious sickness thus prevented. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and by all Druggists, at 25

POSTAGE STAMPS (three and ten cents) for SALE

# New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be anthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBURE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greater & Co.

## To Inventors.

We shall be pleased to receive from inventors detailed accounts of their inventions of discoveries, and, if suffi ciently important, will notice them for the benefit of our readers.

P. Pors is our Agent in Falt. Rives for the sale of The BRUNS. Our Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions can obtained from him.

## To Merchants.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, having a larger circulation than any other newspaper published in the United States, is the best medium through which advertisers can reach all parts of the United States and the British Provinces. Its ex-tensive circulation among Country Merchants makes it a very valuable medium through which Wholesale Dealers can reach them. Price \$1 per line each insertion.

The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the United States steamer Bremen. will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

The resolution to put up fifty free hydrants having got through the Common Council, with but one dissenting vote, has been signed by the Mayor, and the Croton Board will forthwith put up these very desirable articles. These will serve to test the various patterns, and then 500 of the best should be scattered through the city.

An express train ran off the track on the New-York Central Railroad on Thursday, near Oneida Several persons were injured, but no one was killed. The disaster was caused by the displacement of a rail which the track repairers had just put ip, but had not thoroughly secured when the train came down.

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of the State Convention of the Republicans of Maine, which unanimously nominated the present efficient and worthy Governor, LOT M. MORRILL, for reelection, and adopted a series of the right kind of resolutions, among which were resolves advocating a Free Homestead law which shall secure to each settler on the public domain a farm of 160 acres,

and indorsing the doctrine of genuine Popular Sovereignty, but not that which would be likely to meet the approbation of Senator Douglas; since Popular Sovereignty as explained by the Maine Republicans signifies " the right of the people of " every State and Territory to establish their own "institutions in their own way, subject only to the "Constitutional powers of Congress and the res-" traints of a just morality;" but denouncing emphatically " the heresy that one class of men have the right to enslave another, as an audacious de-" nisl of the doctrine in question." This kind of Popular Sovereignty will do.

The arrival of the Hungarian, although she brings us dates to the 29th ult., adds little to our knewledge respecting the great battle of the 24th, not even an approximate estimate of the numbers engaged or of the killed and wounded being given from a trustworthy quarter, although there can be no doubt that the losses on each side were, as stated, very heavy. Our felegram does, however, inform us where the battle, known as the battle of Solferino, was fought, how it began, and what its immediate consequences were. The conflict did not take place on the left bank of the Mincio, as we had previously supposed, but on the right of that river, and between it and the Chiese. Solferino, from which the battle is named. is a village situated not far from Cavriana, where Napoleon's dispatches are dated, and on the plateau the strategical advantages of which to the Austrians were pointed out by us yesterday. The Austrians made the attack, the whole army crossing the Mincio for that purpose. Our accounts of the conflict are too meager to help us to an understanding of the course of events, but the decisive result of the battle is apparent, not only from the Austrian official telegram, which means "defeat" as distinctly as Napoleon's dispatches say victory," but from the subsequent movements. The day after the battle the Austrians recrossed the Mincio, and have since been followed by the whole French army, which met with no opposition on the left bank of the river. The defeated army probably retired to the Adige to reorganize and wait for reënforcements and for the action of Prussis. The Allies will also presently be reënforced by the corps of Prince Napoleon. Whether the Austrians, if rapidly pressed, will have the spirit and means to fight another great battle, is a question which will be settled for us when we learn the details and are able to appreciate the full results of that they have now lost.

#### VIRGINIA FOR THE AFRICAN SLAVE. TRADE.

It has been supposed that the United States were pretty effectually protected against the disgrace of the revival of the African slave-trade, if by nothing else, at least by the self-interest of the existing body of slaveholders. They would never consent, it has been said, to the revival of a traffic, the direct tendency and avowed object of which is to reduce the price of slaves, thereby impoverishing themselves to the amount of that reduction. Even should the cotton planters be inclined to consider, as to this matter, their interest as purchasers rather than as holders of slaves; it has been supposed that the slave-exporting States would at least present a steady front to the project of bringing Africa into competition with them. This view of the case seems plausible enough, but indications are constantly presenting themselves that it cannot be relied upon, and that if the revival of the African slave-trade is to be prevented we must rely not upon Southern planters or upon Southern politicians, but on ourselves to do it.

There appears in the June number of De Bow's Review, a remarkable article bearing upon this subject. It is from the pen of Edmund Ruffin, the distinguished agriculturist of Virginia, who by his writings, his experiments and his practical example, has done so much to revive and improve the agriculture of that State. He begins by denying that the present high prices of hired slaves in Virginia, are, as is commonly supposed, proofs of the prosperous condition of agriculture. The icreased price of land does, indeed, indicate a preceding prosperous and improving condition of agriculture but is no evidence that with this enhanced price of land, especially if joined to an enhanced cost of labor, this state of prosperity and improvement will continue. Within the last twenty or thirty years, mainly in consequence of improved fertility from the application of certain manures, agricultural profits in Virginia have largely increased, resulting in a rise in the price of land, perhaps to the extent of forty per cent. In the last fifteen years the price of slaves has risen fully a hundred per cent, or from \$600 to \$1,200 for young and able hands. This increase of price, however, has not been caused by the actual increase of the value of their labor and their products at home, but almost entirely by their higher value, and the greater demand for them in the cotton-growing States. Already the price of slaves exceeds, except in some few extraordinary cases, the profits of their labor in Virginia, and to the extent of that excess has already checked agricultural investments, and has begun to make itself felt on the price of land. No new undertaker can afford to buy slaves for investment in agriculture in Virginia, without some countervailing reduction in the cost of the other necessary capital stock: and such reduction can only be found or

made in the land. The more the price of slaves rises, it will operate in full proportion to reduce the price of land, and by rendering the cultivation less perfect, by the withdrawal of labor sent off to the South, to reduce the net profits. It is supposed that the annual draft made upon the slave labor of Virginia already exceeds in numbers the annual increase by birth. This loss must continually increase with the potency of the producing causes, and in an increasing ratio; and sooner or later the operation must remove so many slaves as necessarily to destroy the institution of negro Slavery within the limits of Virginia. It is, indeed, suggested by the oppopents of Slavery, that when this end is reached, new colonization of the desolate and shandoned territory might, and would be effected, on a freelabor basis. But to reach that position the commonwealth must first pass through various conditions of loss and calamity, the gradual deprivation of necessary agricultural labor, lands reduced more and more in price, deprived of the necessary means of fertilization, badly tilled, and large tracts thrown entirely out of cultivation; the emigration of numerous slaveholders and of the wealthiest and most industrious of the inhabitants, because agricultural capital would no longer yield a profit, and the general deterioration, social, moral and intellectual of the remaining diminished population;

and when all this ruin had been accomplished

benefits of the existing institution of negro Slavery. To those who can console themselves for a century of calamity, impoverishment and desolation, by the idea of the establishment of a Yankee community in the territory of Virginia, Mr. Ruffin does not address himself, but to those who regard, as he does, the existing institution of Slavery as a blessing to Virginia, and its removal by any means whatever an unmixed coil. But not only does Mr. Ruffin regard the with-

drawal now going on, by means of the domestic slave-trade, of the slave population, as a terrible clog to the progress of agriculture, and as threatening the overthrow of the existing social system of the State, he denies that the slaveholders, considered individually, are really profited by it, or that, as a general rule, they have any interest in the high nominal value of slaves by which it is attended. It may be so in many particular cases, looking solely to the immediate interest and gain of the individual seller and to that particular transaction and time only. It may be so permanently in other particular cases, in which the selier, by early emigration or otherwise, shall have escaped being involved in the later and consequent ruin of the State. But all such cases form mere exceptions to the general rule. The greatest private gains of individual sellers, at the highest prices, will in general be more than counterbalanced in the end by their share of the remote loss and damage inflicted on the community by the system of extensive sale and deportation; or at all events the greatest gains made by individual sellers will be far more than counterbalanced by the loss and depreciation of profits occasioned by that system to a much larger number. The sellers of slaves are generally those-for Mr. Ruffin denies emphatically that slaves are raised in Virginia with a view to selling them-who are compelled to sell by improvidence or bad management, resulting in debt. To them and to them only the high price of slaves is a benefit. To the slaveholder of ordinary and average industry and thrift, who neither chooses nor expects to sell or to buy slaves, but only to bequeath those whom he possesses and their increase to his children, it is of no consequence whatever, whether the market price of slaves be high or low. They are worth to him the actual value of the net profits of their labor (which he cannot dispense with), and there is no difference to his income or his interests whether his best slaves would sell for fifteen hundred or for five hundred dollars. But while the high price of slaves is thus a benefit only to the unthrifty and improvident class-who still would be unthrifty and improvident whether slaves were high or low-there is another class of enterprising and industrious men on whom the progress of the community mainly depends, who work constantly to extend their operations. and to whom the high price of slaves is a great obstacle. If slaves could be bought at lower and remunerative prices, these men alone would buy as many as the improvident and necessitous are compelled to sell; and instead of being carried out of the State as they now are, they would be retained in it, only they would be transferred to the possession of those who know how to put them to profitable use. Mr. Ruffin estimates the number of slaves which Virginia sells annually to the South as twenty thousand, which, being mostly of the more valuable class, may be averaged at eight hundred dollars each. But he denies that the sixteen millions thus annually received are anything like clear gain. They are in fact drawn out of the peeded agricultural capital of the State.

The conclusion to which all this tends is obvious erough, and to those who look at the matter from Mr. Ruffin's point of view not easily to be avoided. How is this exportation of slaves-such a draft upon the agricultural capital of Virginia, and so ir jurious in all its tendencies-to be put a stop to How, except by opening the African market to the cotton-growing States! Whatever troubles or inconveniences might grow out of the introduction of wild Africans, those troubles and inconveniences would not fall upon Virginia. She might easily shift them all off upon the purchasing States, content to keep her own native-born slaves at home. secure thus of a sufficient supply without resorting herself to Africa. Mr. Ruffin has not yet drawn this conclusion from his premises, but probably will in the continuation which he promises, unless, indeed, he may think it better policy to leave his readers to draw it for themselves. There is, also, apparent in his article the rudiment of an argument n favor of reviving the African slave trade, based on humanitary considerations. Las Casas, it is well known, recommended or assented to the African slave-trade as a means of putting a stop to the enslavement of the Indians. Mr. Ruffin gently hints at the objection to the domestic slave trade on the score of feeling and humanity, and the disruption of so many ties of affection by which it is attended. Undoubtedly there is room for the argument that, whatever evils may be inflicted by the African slave-trade, a fair counterbalance for them may be found in the stoppage of the trade from Virginia.

## BUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Count de Gurowski has lately appeared in he public press to combat the idea that Russia still desires to annex Turkey. According to this distinguished publicist, the present Czar is entirely absorbed in two objects, namely: internal progress, by the emancipation of the serfs, the construction of railroads, and the general development of commerce and industry; and the consolidation of the empire in Asia and the formation of a great seat of power at the mouth of the River Amoor. These purposes have supplanted the hereditary policy of acquiring the shores of the Bosphorous, which, according to M. de Gurowski, is thus entirely abandoned at the Russian court. While we admit that the opinion of M. de Gurowski is entitled to great weight on every question relating to Russia, we cannot but believe that in this instance his judgment is influenced by his own views of what Russian policy ought to be, rather than by a rigorous examination of the facts and probabilities of the case. It is now a quarter of a century since a work of remarkable force from his pen laid down as the true theory of Russian growth some of the same ideas of which he now supposes Alexander II. to have become an exclusive adherent. We are then justified in receiving his present conclusions with more than usual caution; and we frankly confess that we are unable to agree with him. That Russia has entered upon a new era under

her present enlightened sovereign, there can, we think, be no question. The contrast between him and his father is not only great, but greatly in his favor. While Nicholas sought to render Russia powerful by maintaining an immense army, and in then the cure would begin by the introduction of fact subjecting the whole empire to the monotonous despotism of a camp, administered with the a new laboring class of foreigners and Yankees, the keeping of whom away from the State, Mr. stringent severity of a martinet, Alexander II. per. to live in Keokuk! But what enraptured V. most covered.

Ruffin considers one of the most important ceives that the secret of national greatness lies in highly was that there was no "fuss" at the dinner. the well-being of the people, in the progress of the arts, and in abose accumulations of mental and material resources for which peace, education and industry are the prignery conditions. In this direction Russia has received from him an impulse which will enroll his name on the brightest page of her history, and which we trust will go on without a more elegant phrase, to kick up "a fusa." Gov. check to the end.

But because Russia is freeing her peasants, building railroads and factories, erecting a city with dock yards and ports at the mouth of the Amoor, and gradually and surely extending her control and her civilization over the tribes of Central Asia, it does not follow as a matter of necessity that she has aban loned all desire to install herself at Constantinople. No doubt, when the peace of Paris was concluded, she had, at least for the time being, renounced that ancient and long-cherished policy which had culminated and collapsed in the Crimean war. She renounced it not because her wishes had changed, but because she found herself compelled to renounce it. She had sustained a gigantic struggle. Alone she had resisted the utmost efforts of two of the great Powers. She had finally been defeated. Her armies were thinned away; her navy destroyed; her strongholds ruined; her resources exhausted. She obeyed then the dictate of wisdom in submitting to circumstances which she could not alter; and she evinced the elasticity of her national character in at once turning her at tention to new objects, and in achieving, in the very moment of warlike defeat, pacific conquests of exceeding grandeur and importance. But we see no reason to suppose that, because Sevastopol and Nikolaieff were abandoned, at the command of necessity, any such radical change has occurred in the spirit of the Russian Government as would lead it to reject the possession of European Turkey and the Bosphorous, should new complications offer to it these long-sought prizes. Such complications are now at band in Europe, and to us the indications seem plain that Russia intends to take advantage of them. The Danubian Principalities are united. in spite of the opposition of Turkey, Austria and England, and in consummation of this union Russia and France go hand-in-hand. The ruling Prince of Servia is deposed, and a man in the Russian interest is put in his place. Agitation pervades all the north and west of Turkey, and it is everywhere a Slavic sgitation, as if it had been fostered by Russian agents, while at the very crisis the Grand Duke Constantine visits Constantinople and Jerusalem. Finally Louis Napoleon engages in an effort to dismember Austria; in this work Russia is his ally, and is now gathering her armies on the frontiers of Germany, Austria and Turkey to aid him. Now, does all this look as though Russia would obstinately refuse to receive the dying breath and administer the inheritance of the famous " sick man," now pearer than ever to his demise? We cannot so construe the aspect of European affairs; and we say frankly, what we have said often enough before, that the subjection of Turkey to Russian laws, influence and government, instead of an evil would be a benefit to mankind. A VISITOR IN RAPTURES.

## We have, in common with many others, sup-

posed our warrior factory at West Point to be, next to a monastery of La Trappe, the least comfortable institution in this barely comfortable world. We have figured to ourselves the callow cadet in a high and strangling state of tin stock, and densely padded about the chest, with despair in his countenance and a piece of chalk in his hand, facing the Plutonian black board and wrestling with the most melancholy mathematics, until despair beaded his brow and his knees played together like a pair of castanets. We have imagined him tossing upon his bard couch, to which be was marched at night to the music of piercing fife and stirring dram, only to dream of sines and co-sines, of positive and negive coefficients and the reduction of equations. until hideous formulas murdered sleep and the little wretch awoke bathed in an Arctic sea of perspiration. But if the boys were thus necturnally and diurnally distressed, what, we have thought must be the pitiful feelings of a Board of officially compelled not only to witness but to inflict these juvenile agonies? We had indeed supposed the annual examination to be about as festive as a grand barbecue of heretics by the Inquisition We were mistaken, and we acknowledge our mistake. "VP.V." who is one of the learned gentien en deputed this year by Gen James Buckanan to inspect this nursery of sucking lieutenants, has reported in a rosy style to The Keekuk (Iowa) Journal, and we must say, whatever may have been the cramps and colics of the young gentlemen, that this Visitor at least, appears to have had what is termed in light parlance, a merry go-rounder. V. P. V. has experienced nothing but happiness during his Excursion. In this city, upon his way to the tented field, he encountered the Prince John, who with characteristic affability, carried him to pass the evening with Mr. Justice Roosevelt. Who should be there but Miss Harriet Lane? Who should be be there but the Swedish Minister ! Who should be there but h Frank Wuddell, an old friend, who "I bad not seen for thirty years." Shades of Damon and Pythias! what an embracing there must have been; and when V. P. V. locked Mr. Frank in his manly arms. how the Swedish Minister must have wept, and how must Miss Harriet have enjoyed the concussion! The young lady, who is affability itself, invited V. P. V. "to join a small party who were going up to West Point, on the pretty little war ship bearing her name."

" Wilt then tempt the waves with me " I will, Miss Harriet, answered V.

And he did. And so did Kerr, of North Carolina And so did Page, of Mississippi-both "choice spirits," as we are informed, and not the only choice spirits" on board, we fancy. V. could hardly contain himself on the voyage. There has been nothing like it since Cleopatra's little waterjaunt. "The music," says V., " and the booming of the guns were most exciting." Arrived at West Point, sterner duties began-

the black-boarding and bombarding, the crossexaminations in tactics, in bookish theory, and in bloody practice. "V." was in raptures, and if we had been there, although we never set a squadron in the field, and know no more of the division of a battle than Michael Cassius, yet we suppose that if we had not been unfortunately killed in a sham fight, which would have been ridiculous and unpleasant, we should have been enraptured with the rest. But duty did not monopolize too jealously the fleeting moments. "On Saturday," says V. P. V., "I dined over the river with Gov. 'Kemble." Heavens! what an important piece of information! "He lives as a gentleman ought to live." Does he, indeed? But did you never notice anybody existing in that polished way before? Do not gentlemen live as gentlemen ought

from which we infer that he has been in the habit of partaking of sustenance in some popular cellar, of which the patrons were not only hungry, but in a great burry, which state of things, when complicated with a shortness of waiters, their number and also their legs, has a tendency to create, or, to use Kemble gave a "glorious dinner," with "superb " wines." We confess we do not exactly understand in what sense these adjectives are used by Gen. Dr. Buchanan's West Point Visitor! We have heard of " a light supper," but we do not know precisely what is meant by "a glorious dinner." Roast does not shine; the dessert does not glow; there is no bing resplendent in a potato, either mashed or in its primitive rotundity. And what is a "superb" wine? We cannot imagine the claret pompous, the champague lofty, or the port august.

But now we come to one of the most astonishing events of the century-to one of the most interesting rencounters of modern times. "After dinner," says V. P. V., "I had the satisfaction of beating "the first Capta n of the age, at a game of whist, "at which he seemed d-by annoyed." We had supposed Gen. Scott to be a gentleman; and when gentlemen lose two or three rubbers of whist, they do not, however annoyed, make a damnable exhibition of their pique. Perhaps, however, Gen. Scott noticed that there was an ill-bred fellow ia the company, and did not think it worth while to restrain himself as he would undoubtedly have done if he had been angry with any body higher in rank than his boot-black. V. P. V., however, will not probably accept our explanation. Of the fact that he is a gentleman-polished, finished, complete, very much of a gentleman"-he has not himself the minutest doubt. Upon this point he is exceedingly impressive. "A majority of my fellow members 'are gentlemen." Who then were the blackguards -the low fellows-the ill-bred visitors! Really, Gen. Buchanan, LL. D., should have their names, lest Miss Lane may by accident invite them on board Doct. Buchansn's and our cutter. Let the matter be investigated! It concerns the State.

Perhaps after all, V. has overestimated his ewn personal polish. Gentlemen when they are invited to dine at a private residence, do not write to the public journals and say what they had for dinner. Gentlemen do not talk of associating with gentlemen-they suppose that the world will take it for granted that they do not seek or endure, or associwith rascalions. At least, that is the way we feel about it here. In other parts of the country, a different opinion may prevail.

#### NAPOLEON AND THE POPE. Louis Napoleon set out in the present war with

guaranteeing to the Pope the integrity of his dominions. This guaranty was given, no doubt, on the same politic considerations which led to the occupation of Rome by French troops, the suppression of the Roman Republic, and the restorstion of the Papal Government. Regard for Pius IX. either as an individual or a ruler, has nothing to do with it. It is not intended for his advantage, but for that of Louis Napoleon himself, who, by such an offering to Buncombe, hopes to retain in his following the millions of zealous Catholics in France, who would be alienated, were he to pursue in Rome the policy he professes for the rest of Italy, by letting the people kick the Pope overboard and put themselves under the government of Sardinia, whether temporarity or permanently.

But, in pursuing this course, Louis Napoleou has to encounter some pretty serious difficulties Thus, in Rome itself the Pope, the Cardinals, the local authorities, are all as decidedly Austrian in their feelings as any member of Francis Joseph's staff. Hence result collisions and ill-feeling not only between the French officers and the higher employees of the Papal Government, but between the soldiery and the lower orders of the people who are controlled and animated by the priesthood. In some instances these manifestations have gone very far, but the vigilance of the French commander-in-chief, Gen. Goyon, has prevented any serious disturbance. He has also prevented the citizens of Rome from declaring themselves in favor of the national movement, which would be an act of rebellion against the Pope. But he has not been able to do this in the provincial towns; and at one of these, Perugia, the Papal authorities have taken a bloody vengeance upon the rebels, causing them to be shot down without

mercy by the Pope's Swiss mercenaries. Now, will Louis Napoleon allow Cardinal Autopelli to slaughter the subjects of Rome for expressing their sympathy with what he is doing in Lombardy and their desire to aid him ? This seems hardly possible. Or will he order Antonelli to stop, and compel him to obey the order ! This would be to favor rebellion, and would deny to the Pope the right to suppress it. In that event, what becomes of the great edifice of Buncombe so laboriously erected for the benefit of the Cathe-

lies of France ! It is a perplexing question; and it is hard to see bow Napoleon III. can avoid serving Pio None very much as Napoleon I. served Pio Settimo.

MUSIC IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

A scheme which has been assiduously though quietly supported by some of our most prominent citizens-namely, the performance of music is the open air in the Central Park-is now sufficiently ipened to be brought, at least for some trials, before e public. Accordingly Dodworth, the celebrated, and his band, will play on those brazen marvels, the Sax tubas, many choice pieces this afternoon in the Central Park. Mark—it is this afternoon; and all who

desire to recognize the immense talent and industry which in a few months has brought the mass of disorderly rocks, stumps, brushwood, and pit falls of the 750 acres comprising this vast public ground into a semblance of cultivated order and beauty-giving our city the beginning of those glorious drives and walks and dolce-far-niente-isms of the future—giving this, too, harmonized with one of the best brass bands in the world-such music in fact as the wealth of sovereigns twenty years back could not command, for the great Sax had not invented his wonderful sonorous tubes-all, we say, who desire to effect this, will be present. We simply call attention now to this excellent plan, and may at some other time speak of it

FIRE IN HENRY STREET .- Shortly after 11 o'clock act night, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Wm. D. Murphy, No. 233 Heary street, but from what cause did not transpire. The firemen were soon on the ground, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was sustained.

more at length.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED ON THE FOURTH AT OSSIFEE, N. H. - We learn that on the 4th inst. four persons were drowned in Ossipee Pond, at Ossipee, N. H., by the upsetting of a sail-boat. A Mr. Young, his wife and child, and two other children, whose names we do not learn, were sailing on the pond, at a names we'de not learn, were sailing on the pead, at a short distance from the shore, when a squall struck them, and Mr. Young and the children were drowned. Mrs. Young succeeded in resching the shore, and was saved. One of the children was thirteen years old, and the others were younger. The bylies were all recovered.